

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 50

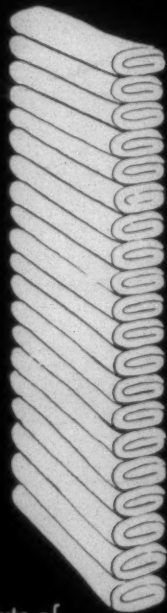
MARCH 19, 1936

No. 3

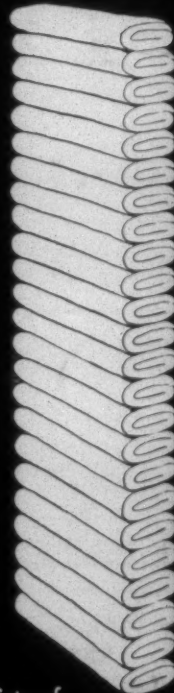
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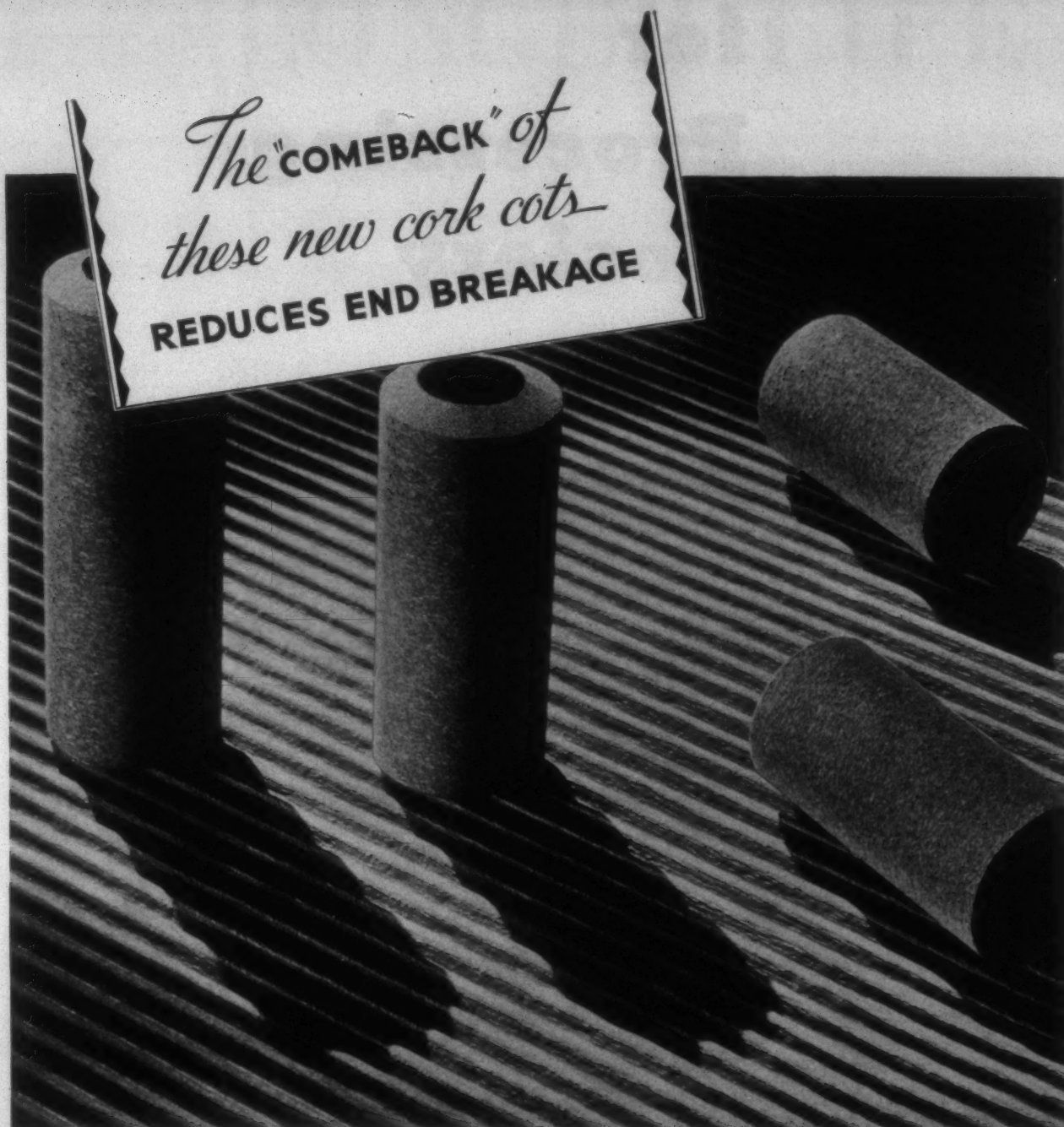
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 50—No. 3

MARCH 19, 1936

Ten Years of Cotton Textiles

NET loss of 1,636,040 spindles last year, the largest loss in any year since the declining trend began in 1926, is shown in the fifth annual survey entitled "Ten Years of Cotton Textiles," by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Refurbishment of plants with new machinery which had been apparently significant in 1934 dwindled in the face of unusual risks. Active spindles were off sharply, but total work shared by active spindles was slightly higher at more than 76,000,000 spindle hours.

Production solely for domestic consumption was 90,000,000 square yards higher than in 1934, but 850,000,000 square yards less than 1933.

NEW LOW FOR EXPORTS

Exports dropped to a new low yardage which was 25 per cent less than the previous year, itself a period of contraction in export markets. Imports increased about 50 per cent to the highest figure in the ten-year period covered.

The analysis of the chart, a copy of which is published herewith, as prepared by W. Ray Bell, president of the association, follows:

"The fifth annual survey of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York begins with 1926, the first year of net loss in installed spindleage, and includes the record of 1935. During adjustments relating to production and population statistics have been made in the data under market heading for 1931 to 1934, inclusive, in order that the chart will harmonize with final census reports.

SPINDLES EQUAL 1910 FIGURE

"The net loss of 1,636,040 spindles during 1935, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total installation at the beginning of the year, represents the most severe contraction of equipment yet experienced in any single year. This is a total decline of around 9,000,000 spindles from the peak reached in 1925. The current total of about 29,000,000 cotton spindles is practically equivalent to the figure for 1910, twenty-five years ago. These losses have been largely confined to the New England States, where the reduction through dismantling has been from 19,000,000 in 1923 to less than 9,000,000 at present. Spindleage in the cotton growing States grew from 16,500,000 in 1923 to 19,000,000 at the end of 1929. Since that time, net increases have been slight. In 1935, from the top point of 19,392,000 spindles in February, there has been a net loss of around 200,000 to the industry in these States. Save for

1935 is the first year to register a net loss of spindleage in the cotton growing sections of the country.

"The trend toward refurbishment of plants with new machinery, which appeared significant in our comment last year, dwindled to minor proportions in the face of the unusual risks and poor prospects to which the industry was subject.

"Idle spindleage during 1935 varied from 5,680,000 in January to 7,968,000 in August. Over 4,000,000 spindles did not operate at all during the year, an increase in this category of about 1,000,000 over the 1934 record. The prospects are that further machinery from this group is slated for the discard during the current year since it has defaulted its competitive status.

AVERAGE SPINDLE HOURS 3,246

"The working industry during 1935 was represented by 23,421,150 spindles, which is the average of those reported as active in each of the twelve monthly reports. This is the low figure of our records, except for 1932 when the average was only 23,250,757 active spindles. The low for any month in 1935 was slightly over 22,000,000 in August and the 25,146,000 in January. Related to the spindles in place at the beginning of the year, the percentage of active spindles was 75.82, lower than all previous years, except 1932. The marginal group of spindles, operating intermittently during the year, increased 650,000 spindles over the previous year to a 1935 total of 3,279,796.

"Although the average number of active spindles was reduced about 1,700,000 from 1934, the total amount of work shared by them was slightly higher at over 76,000,000,000 active spindle hours, increasing the hours run by each average active spindle during the year to 3,246. This figure has been twice exceeded, in 1933 and 1929. It approximates closely the results obtained in 1929, when nearly 100,000,000,000 hours of activity were shared by 30,400,000 active spindles, or 30 per cent more than 1935. Further extension of these industrial changes has occurred in the present year. During January, 1936, active spindles were 23,324,000, approximately 80 per cent of the spindles in place which reached a new low of 29,040,208 on January 31st.

FREE MARKET SHOULD RESTORE SALES

"The accelerated movement in plant liquidation and the limitation of available work to fewer spindles find a fundamental cause in the low volume of cloth yardage required by primary market demand. For the second

year in succession, consumption requirements have been strictly guided by a hand-to-mouth policy. Dealers and distributors generally have shied from the unusual risks of ownership attendant upon specially taxed goods made out of governmentally controlled raw material. Competitive textiles, especially rayon and wool, have fully shared in the healthy improvement in general activity during 1935.

"Only in the last quarter of the year were the natural forces of recovery allowed free play in cotton textiles, primarily because of contractual guarantees made by the industry against an adverse decision on processing tax liability. Should our markets be relieved of the inequitable burdens of special taxation, it is reasonable to hope for a restoration of confidence in the trade which will guarantee a return to more normal consumption of the industry's products. The improvement in demand in specified groups, such as household textiles and industrial fabrics, was a significant departure from the general situation. Prospects for further improvement in new residential construction and general industrial activity are bright.

"Production solely for domestic requirements is estimated at about 90,000,000 square yards greater than 1934, but 850,000,000 square yards less than 1933. Approximately 100,000,000 square yards of this volume, for WPA purchases by the Government, were important in a constructive effect upon the market because of timeliness and wide distribution.

IMPORTS AT NEW HIGH

"Export volume dropped to a new low yardage, being 25 per cent less than the previous year. Additional losses to Japan in the Philippines and Latin American countries were largely responsible. Export markets being governed chiefly by price competition, offer small hope for increased business without some form of governmental aid.

"Imports increased about 50 per cent to the highest yardage in the past ten years. The Japanese increase was from 7,286,000 square yards of cotton goods in 1934 to 36,474,000 square yards in 1935, approximately 400 per cent. Concentration of Japanese products was largely in bleached goods and velveteens where the greatly lower prices have absorbed a considerable share of the domestic volume in these groups."

TEN YEARS OF COTTON TEXTILES

Data assembled by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York from Bureau of The Census reports and information obtained through the courtesy of machinery manufacturers. Cloth production for the non-census or even years and for 1935 has been estimated to correspond to spindle hour activity during the preceding census years.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
EQUIPMENT											
Spindles in place at beginning of year	37,871,936	37,364,730	36,465,976	35,267,086	34,541,486	33,608,494	32,326,526	31,442,174	30,938,340	30,889,484	29,253,444
Increase or decrease from preceding year	67,836	107,206	898,714	1,198,890	725,600	932,992	1,281,968	884,352	503,834	48,856	1,636,040
New installation, additions and replacements	217,264	496,192	255,912	320,784	251,936	205,068	143,908	348,568	529,840	214,874	
OPERATION											
Spindles active at any time during year ending July 31st	34,740,266	34,409,910	33,569,792	32,417,036	31,241,078	28,979,646	27,271,938	26,894,860	27,742,462	26,700,946	
Spindles idle during same period	3,121,670	2,914,820	2,896,184	2,810,040	3,296,408	4,628,848	5,014,588	4,547,314	3,191,878	4,188,538	
Average number of active spindles based on twelve monthly reports	32,352,262	32,547,119	29,961,648	30,408,548	27,269,470	25,674,107	23,250,757	24,873,270	25,119,435	23,431,150	
Intermittent spindles (being the difference between average active spindles and those active at same time during year)	2,398,004	1,862,791	3,608,144	2,008,488	3,971,608	3,305,539	4,021,181	2,021,590	2,623,027	3,279,796	
Percentage relation of average active spindles to spindles in place	85.43%	87.11%	82.16%	86.22%	78.95%	76.39%	71.92%	79.11%	81.19%	75.82%	
Spindle hours run	97,028,629,898	104,450,215,778	92,728,880,678	99,899,724,476	76,702,655,168	77,793,298,853	70,218,347,911	86,580,232,828	71,711,412,882	76,017,361,934	
Hours run per average active spindle	2,999	3,209	3,095	3,285	2,813	3,030	3,020	3,481	3,014	3,246	
MARKET											
Production in square yards	7,936,942,000	8,980,415,000	7,972,551,000	8,541,546,000	6,518,154,000	7,141,904,000	6,446,466,000	8,088,846,000	7,072,960,000	7,101,542,000	
Exports in square yards	513,299,000	565,021,000	546,847,000	564,444,000	416,285,000	366,919,000	375,446,000	302,042,000	226,306,000	186,565,000	
Imports in square yards	60,680,000	63,002,000	61,291,000	61,185,000	35,517,000	34,732,000	29,436,000	41,348,000	41,533,000	63,674,000	
Available for domestic consumption	7,484,323,000	8,478,396,000	7,466,999,000	8,038,287,000	6,177,386,000	6,809,677,000	6,100,416,000	7,828,112,000	6,888,187,000	6,978,611,000	
Population at July 1st,	116,483,000	118,197,000	119,798,000	121,526,000	123,091,000	124,113,000	124,974,000	125,770,000	126,626,000	127,521,000	
Available for per capita consumption in square yards	64.25	71.73	62.50	66.14	50.19	54.87	48.81	62.34	54.40	54.73	

See Crop Increase of 2,400,000 Bales

Washington.—An increase of about 2,400,000 bales in the world cotton crop of 1935-1936 is indicated by conditions in late February, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics report on world cotton prospects. Foreign production accounts for about 1,400,000 bales of the increase over 1934-1935.

Production for the 1935-1936 season will probably be about 26 million bales, compared with 23,600,000 bales in 1934-1935. Acreage has increased 3 per cent, and

production increased 10 per cent.

Cotton mill activity was high during December, January and the first half of February, in the principal consuming centers. A larger proportion of American cotton is being used this year than last.

Total forwardings of cotton of all growths to the mills of the world were 11,045,813 bales from August 1st to February 14th, compared with 8,706,668 bales in the corresponding period a year earlier. Forwardings of American cotton during the period increased from 6,538,468 to 7,955,313 bales.

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The following record was made in a mill that is continually receiving orders for crepe yarns ranging from 16's to 20's, calling for a twist multiplier of 7.25. The excessive twist ruins the best grade chrome calf skin in less than 500 hours and causes cork to chip in a short period, *but Everlastic has been running for over 2,000 hours with no signs of wear.*

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7. Very resilient. Will not flute or flatten.
8. Resiliency can be regulated, permitting less top weight. This means a better yarn, longer life of roll covers and savings in oil and power.
9. Can be rebuffered repeatedly without loss in drawing quality or cushion.
10. Total direct savings of 50 to 75 percent over cork or leather usually possible.

Discussion on Spinning at Georgia Meeting

A DISCUSSION on carding and spinning featured the spring meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held at the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta on Saturday morning, March 14th.

J. C. Edwards, general chairman, presided. After the opening formalities, the group heard a very interesting talk by Prof. Thomas Quigley, of Georgia Tech.

R. E. Field, of Newnan, Ga., was elected a member of the executive committee.

The report of the discussion on spinning is given herewith. The discussion on carding will be published next week.

Spinning Discussion At Georgia Meeting

(Led by John B. Jones)

Chairman Jones: The first question is as follows: *"Do you favor running humidifiers in the spinning department over the week-end? Why?"*

Mr. Hampton: I think it is a good idea, if you have got plenty of control in your room, so that you do not wet your room. If you have got enough control, where they will automatically cut off, I think it is a mighty good thing. I have done it and it is all right.

Mr. Asbury: We have never run ours over the week-end.

Mr. Butterworth: I think it is unnecessary. I think it is best to shut the humidifiers down over the week-end. Some time ago we had a test over a period of one year, and we found that the time of the greatest need of humidifiers was between 2 and 4 p. m. Therefore, I think it is unnecessary to run them during the entire period over the week-end. I think if you have them in operation anywhere from two to four hours before starting time, that ought to be enough.

Mr. Edwards: We have tried it both ways. We have cut our controls down to 40 per cent relative, and let them run over, but we didn't get any better results except in extremely cold, wet weather. We start our humidifiers about 30 minutes before starting time.

Mr. Durham: I think it would depend on the type of humidifying system one has. I think if you had a system that would give you circulation, it would be much more practicable. Without such circulation it might wet down certain places over the week-end.

Mr. Belden: There is more or less precipitation within the 48 hours over the week-end, and if you cannot control it you are liable to stain your rings.

VARIATION IN YARN SIZING AND BREAKING STRENGTH

Chairman: We will pass to Question No. 2, which is as follows: *"What do you consider an average variation in yarn sizing and breaking strength on yarns? (State yarn number and grade and staple of cotton.) Do you test under controlled conditions or do you make allowance for the moisture content of the yarn?"*

Mr. Cobb: We have an average variation in yarn sizing of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. An average variation in breaking strength of about 10 per cent. Our numbers are 83 to 13s; middling cotton $\frac{7}{8}$ " to 15/16". We do not have

controlled conditions for tests, and we make no allowance for the moisture content of the yarn.

Mr. Elliott: We try to keep our variation down on our heavy numbers, 14s yarn, 1 or 2 per cent. On lighter yarns up to 25s or 30s we provide for a greater variation. We use $\frac{7}{8}$ " to 15/16" cotton.

Mr. Thompson: Ours vary anywhere up to as high as 20 to 25 per cent. It varies a whole lot more than we like. We test it in the laboratory and try to keep it at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent regain. If you will size it up pretty closely you will find that it varies more than you think it does. We test in the laboratory and we have spun from $2\frac{1}{2}$ s to 30s, and we get about the same amount of variation on all of it.

Mr. Cooper: Our variation is about 8 to 10 per cent. That varies as between double roving and single roving. We have both. That variation, too, varies as between the mills.

Mr. Daniel: Ours varies from 15 to 20 per cent. We work under controlled conditions, that is, as to the regain. On 13s yarn our breaking strength varies 20 to 25 pounds.

Allen Jones: I attended an executive board meeting last night, and I said that it varied 6 to 8 per cent. I am going to go home and check up on that. I have noticed a lot of them weigh it immediately from the spinning frame, and it has broken right there. I find the breaking strength varies very greatly. I believe 6 to 8 per cent is not fair for every mill.

A Member: Ours varies from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 whole number on sizing. We have 4 to 7 pounds variation in breaking strength. We have number 41s and we use $\frac{7}{8}$ " middling cotton, and have both double and single roving.

Mr. Edwards: It varies more on single roving?

Answer: Yes, it varies more on single roving. Our single roving will vary about 9 pounds.

Mr. Hampton: We are on $\frac{7}{8}$ " cotton. We have variation of from 8 to 10 pounds in our breaking strength. There is a lot you have to take into consideration on this subject. Our numbers run about the average of anybody on the cotton we run. On certain days, wet days or dry days, you will have a lot of difference in your variation. You have got to watch several things in determining your variation.

Chairman: Do you have double or single roving?

Mr. Hampton: Single roving. We have less variation on our fine work than on our coarse numbers. We have less variation there.

WHEN TO CHANGE TRAVELERS

Chairman: We will pass to Question No. 3, which is as follows: *"How do you determine when to change travelers? (Please state your local conditions as to yarn number, size of traveler and ring, gauge of frame, etc.)"*

Mr. Moore: On 42s filling 16 hours we had 20 ends; 80 hours 26; 160 hours 26; 240 hours 28; 320 hours 31; and 400 hours 22. Probably the best practice is to change travelers every 160 hours.

Mr. Robinson: We have not had much check made on it, but we have checked the life of travelers to some

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extent. I have had a very close check of it lately, and I might say that we make a practice of changing about half of our travelers once a week running for 80 hours.

Mr. Asbury: We change ours every two weeks, 160 hours. We run on 4s to 20s yarn. We change so much in the spinning room that a good many of them are changed before they are ever worn out, due to change in numbers.

Mr. Smith: We have 14s warp and filling. Mr. Asbury spoke of his being changed so often. We don't always run our travelers the full life, but after 320 hours they need changing and I think we are doing pretty good at that. We necessarily of course determine when to change them by the way the travelers run, and after two weeks' time we found we had to change. We change every third week.

Question: Is there anybody present who does not systematically change them?

Mr. Hampton: You don't have to change travelers on very fine work because the traveler will change itself. They will fly off and change themselves. (Laughter.)

RULE FOR CHANGING TRAVELERS

At Calhoun we have a systematic rule for changing travelers. I had rather change travelers often because a wornout traveler will damage your yarn. We change every 160 hours. I have followed that up by taking some of each yarn number, and looking at it under a glass, and you can see how the worn traveler has affected it, and I have come to the conclusion that the life of a traveler is about 160 hours. If you change systematically, you will find that your work will run better and you will get a better breaking strength in your yarn.

Question: What yarn number were you on when you changed at 160 hours?

Answer: 14s and 20s.

Question: Were your ends down more at the end of that period?

Mr. Hampton: Yes. I run to 32 ends down per 1,000 spindles per hour, and after 160 hours it will run about 35 and 37.

Mr. Thompson: We pay by the hank, and get a variation of $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 30s.

Mr. Hampton: We followed it up for six weeks, and found how many bobbins were lifted per hour, and that's what we have to base our doffing on. Our experience has been, if you work absolutely fair with them, they don't give you any trouble.

Question: If you paid 40 cents per 1,000 bobbins, that would be an ideal way, would it not?

Mr. Hampton: Maybe so, but you would have to have a couple of timekeepers to keep up with that.

A Member: It depends on the cotton mill you are operating. If you are on straight numbers, pay by the side. My experience has been that it is best to pay by the pound where you are changing like Mr. Hampton says.

A Member: Where we do not have too great a difference in numbers, the best way is to pay by the hank. I think by the hank is the best way.

Question: What is the average per hour of bobbins listed?

Mr. Butterworth: We ran a test and found the average on our coarser yarn was about 1,000 per hour.

A Member: We pay by the side; ours is about 780 bobbins per hour.

Mr. Hampton: That is pretty near right. Ours is about 1,000 bobbins. (Laughter.)

Mr. Zachary: We pay by the hank and like it. Mr. Edwards spoke of paying by the side. You have to watch them to keep from doffing short. You don't have to do

that when you pay by the hank. I think the hank method is the only method of paying doffers.

Question: I would like to ask Mr. Butterworth what is the difference between the warp and filling.

Mr. Butterworth: I think in the doffing there is about 5 per cent difference between the coarse and fine.

A Member: We doff about 1,500 per hour.

Question: Has anybody got colored work, with three or four different colors, where the doffers have to separate these colors? If so, I would like for somebody to make some suggestion to me on that.

Mr. Smith: I don't know that I can help you any, but you have my sympathy. We have 28 different colors on there, and sometimes I have as high as six different colors on one frame. The doffers doff in one box, and empties his yarn. We don't experience very much difficulty, although it makes you feel sometimes like you want to go out and get rough with somebody.

NUMBER OF FRAMES PER OVERHEAD CLEANER

Chairman: We will pass to the sixth question, which is as follows: "*How do you determine the proper number of frames per overhead or bunchless cleaner? Do these cleaners ever cause gouts? If so, how, and how may they be prevented?*"

Mr. Edwards: The best answer to that question is to put it up to the engineers, who put in these cleaners. You might make the mistake of trying to cover too many frames with overhead cleaners. I would not take a million dollars for ours, but we are trying to cover too many frames. We have $3\frac{1}{2}$ gauge, and we have some covering 14 frames on 14s yarn. That's too much. The engineers would not have covered more than 10 frames, and I think they are right. It depends on the cotton you are running, twist, multiple, and the amount of fly you get. If you were running fine sewing thread, these engineers would probably put in 30 per cent more cleaners than they would on tire cord.

Whoever saw any kind of cleaner that didn't cause gouts? The objective is to get through before you have an accumulation of lint. You don't want to try to cover too many frames. I believe with an adequate cleaning system you will have much less gouts than you will by trying to clean by hand. A lot of people cuss these cleaners, but they lose sight of the fact that they always make gouts by hand cleaning.

Mr. Thompson: How often do the travelers get around on 14s yarn?

Mr. Edwards: A traveler ought to get there in five minutes or $7\frac{1}{2}$. I had rather have it $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5. For the benefit of all of you, we have recently put in a blowing system or cleaning system, and it is doing a nice job. Some parts of our monitor we had to brush out every two hours; now once a week. Our minimum set-up on 22s yarn is 14 sides. I would say it would be probably 11 sides, not over 12, without the cleaner. We wipe our roving only once a week. We would have to wipe those boxes at least twice in eight hours without the cleaner. That roving would have to be wiped to keep it decent every seven or eight hours.

PREVENT LINT ACCUMULATION

Mr. Purvis: We find that about the best way to determine the number of frames per cleaner is to watch it and see that the lint does not accumulate enough to give any real trouble in causing gout. We have had some trouble from that condition. We found we were having too strong a draft from the fan, and we cut down the angle of the blade where we could not get that. The force of the air striking the blower and coming back into the work causes trouble.

Mr. Philip: How many frames do you run?

Mr. Purvis: Run over 7, 20 ends, on 30s warp 40" gauge.

Mr. Edwards: Have those cleaners got baffles on them to control the direction of that air?

Mr. Purvis: Yes, sir.

HUMIDITY FOR LONG DRAFT SPINNING

Chairman: We will pass to Question No. 7, which is as follows: *"What do you find to be the best relative humidity on long draft spinning? Does the use of overhead traveling cleaners affect this; if so, why? Please state yarn number, hank roving, twist, etc."*

Mr. Rogers: We did reduce, when we put in long draft. I think we had 65 per cent before putting in long draft, and found we had to reduce that. We put in the long draft and overhead cleaner at about the same time, and reduced to 55 per cent. We found a very much better condition.

A Member: We used to run 65 on the old short draft, and now run 55 to 60. I don't think the overhead cleaner has any effect except to blow the humidity down on the yarn.

A Member: We find our relative humidity runs from 55 to 60 with our long draft. However, you will not get as even a distribution with the cleaner. It will scatter it.

Mr. Edwards: Does your cleaner scatter the humidity? That's what we try to do, to scatter it.

The Member: Your travelers come around with your cleaner. You close that head, and you force it down. You cut it off in some places and you won't get as even a distribution.

Mr. Edwards: I believe from experience that you get more actual humidity with the overhead cleaners than you do without them. There is no question in my mind about that. You get more actual humidity than you do without the overhead cleaner. I believe we get more actual humidity at 55 per cent with the cleaner than we did at 65 without the cleaner.

Question: Are you using atomizers or humidifier heads?

Mr. Edwards: Humidifier heads.

Question: What effect does it have on the ceiling overhead?

A Member: We change on 30s to 40s every six weeks. We change at 240 hours and have a minimum of end breakage.

A Member: We change travelers after two weeks.

A Member: I find on 9s and 10s it is good practice to change travelers at 160 hours. After that time it begins to run bad. I have run them up to 225 hours, but we change at 160 hours now.

CHANGING TO LONG DRAFT

Chairman: Question 4 follows: *"In changing to long draft spinning, for the same yarns, did you go to a shorter cotton and hold the same break, or continue using the same cotton for a better break, or justify the installation by eliminating a card room process? We are endeavoring to determine what long draft accomplished for you along these lines; if it was a combination of two or more of these, and other objectives, please explain."*

Mr. Platt: I interpret this question to mean what was the main purpose you had in mind in installing long draft; whether you were maintaining the same quality of yarn, or whether you are going to increase the breaking strength of your yarn by the equipment. Then the other part was whether you could use cheaper cotton.

Mr. Moore: We eliminated one process, and kept the same cotton, and got a better break, single roving.

Mr. Zachry: We eliminated one process in the card room. We just cut out one process on our yarn numbers

14s to 20s, and intermediate process on 3s up to 14s. I guess we get about 10 per cent greater breaking strength and quite a saving in the card room. We are on double roving on 14s to 20s, and on single roving on other numbers. Cotton was $\frac{7}{8}$ " staple.

Mr. Thompson: We put in long draft to cut down doublings. We ran $2\frac{1}{2}$ doublings on 14s yarn. We get a better break and smoother yarn.

Mr. Elliott: On that doubling business, we try to keep our work running good, and I think we get a better breaking strength.

Mr. Durham: We have not changed to long draft and cut out any process. Of course, we are experimenting with it. We are keeping the same number of processes. So far we have not been able to get the same strength by cutting out a process, and it looks to me like it is best to keep the same number of processes.

Mr. Edwards: How far do you have to go with your draft on that?

Answer: We have gone as far as 160 hanks roving double, and we have run as far as 190.

Mr. Edwards: What numbers on 160 hank roving?

Answer: 11 to 13. The maximum draft we have had is about 14. We use a range of staples from 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ".

It seems to me that you run into difficulty when you cut out intermediates.

POSSIBILITIES OF LONG DRAFT

Mr. Edwards: There are three possibilities on the adoption of long draft spinning. One is the supposition of course that you can make the same yarn with shorter cotton and cheaper cotton. Another is that you can eliminate processing in the card room. The third supposition is that you make a better yarn, retaining the same cotton and your same processed. We tried two of these. We changed to long draft, eliminating the speeder, using single 105 hank roving 15s yarn, and made a good job on it. Later for the purpose of getting a better quality yarn we adopted the speeder. When we went beyond $14\frac{1}{2}$ draft on long draft spinning we began to sacrifice breaking strength.

Question: How much did you exceed $14\frac{1}{2}$?

Mr. Edwards: I will state that when we did exceed it we started to losing on our tensile. I think we have one number that was 15, but we don't like to exceed $14\frac{1}{2}$. Up to $14\frac{1}{2}$ we find considerable increase in our tensile. When we go beyond that, we start to losing from that maximum.

Question: How much could you exceed $14\frac{1}{2}$, and not lose 10 per cent in breaking strength?

Mr. Edwards: I said that up to $14\frac{1}{2}$ we found considerable increase in our tensile, but beyond that we start to losing it.

A Member: It is well to keep in mind the staple of cotton you are using. If you have got $\frac{7}{8}$ " cotton, you had better watch your step.

Mr. Zachry: I said we gained 10 per cent breaking strength. That would not be an increase over standard draft. Our draft was around $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14. When we went up to 16 on long draft we did show an increase of breaking strength, but it would not be an increase over standard draft.

Mr. Edwards: I would like to state that I thought of the three objectives I mentioned. I think any one of the three would justify long draft in spinning. I think we are all going to have it. We use $\frac{7}{8}$ " cotton.

A Member: We now have one process, and making 23s warp yarn. I have a test of ten weeks, and I am not satisfied with the decision. We are not eliminating one process, but we have eliminated two. We are using 165

to 170 hank roving on 23s and 180 hank on 30s, and find it very satisfactory.

A Member: We use $\frac{3}{8}$ " to 15/16" cotton. We made a test on that 40-grain sliver, and went through the intermediate, and our breaking strength on that was 139. We are going to eliminate two processes in the card room and lower costs considerably. We are using a lower grade cotton this year than last year. It will run about 15/16".

METHOD OF PAYING DOFFERS

Chairman: We will take up Question No. 5, which is as follows: *"Please explain the method you use for paying doffers. In this case we are not interested in the amount paid, or the size of the jobs, but in the procedure used for paying the doffers."*

Mr. Edwards: We pay by the side, and I think it is the most satisfactory method of paying doffers. This don't particularly apply to our present job, but I adopted that method years ago, when I was in a mill that ran numerous different numbers of yarn. Maybe we would not have over a half a dozen frames on one number and 20 on another, and paying by the side we found was the most satisfactory method. It was so satisfactory I have stuck to it 20 years or more, and I like it very much.

Mr. Thompson: I think it is the best method to pay them by the hank. That is the way we have run it a good long time, and we get pretty good results from it.

PAYING BY HANK AND SIDE

Mr. Edwards: I would like to supplement my remarks. Paying by the hank, your boys try to make your frames run too long. Where they should run three hours and fifteen minutes, they make them run three hours and thirty minutes. I know bad yarn comes from that. If the boy gets paid by the side, it don't make much difference with him whether the frame runs 15 minutes over or not. There is no incentive there, and if you don't watch him, he will doff before doffing time.

Mr. Hampton: We would have difficulty in paying by the hank because we have to change yarn numbers so often. It is a lot of trouble to keep up with it. You would have four or five different rates for one doffer. I agree with paying by the side as being the best method. We pay by the hour, and get splendid results, but we have got help that stays with us from year to year and we don't have any trouble.

Mr. Edwards: That is kept in nice shape. We have fans that blow off the ceiling. We brush down once a week where we have those cleaners.

FILLING SLOUGHING OFF

Chairman: We will pass to Question 8, which is as follows: *"Please give your experience as to the causes of filling sloughing off and the corresponding means of preventing this trouble."*

That is due probably to a combination of causes. If you have a high speed loom, you have got to take more precaution than on a low speed loom. You can't run it too fast.

Mr. Butterworth: If you run it up fast and down slow, the length of your stroke has something to do with this sloughing off. There are so many things on a spinning frame that will cause it to slough off that it is hard to locate it as coming from any one cause. Excessive humidity, for instance, may cause it, other things may cause it. In a loom I think there are a lot of things that will cause it to slough off. A regular system of inspection will remedy that trouble on the spinning frame and the loom.

A Member: The length of the stroke governs it very largely. On 24s filling we are running our draft a little
(Continued on Page 15)

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Personal News

W. J. Erwin, formerly of Shelby, N. C., has been elected vice-president of the Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

E. C. Burnham, of Sargent, Ga., is now overseer spinning and twisting, Caroline Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

J. E. Ross, of Tifton, Ga., is now connected with the carding and spinning department, Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga.

G. T. Fisher has been elected secretary and treasurer of the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C. He succeeds the late A. R. McEachern.

G. D. Holler has resigned the position of overseer of weaving, Alice Manufacturing Company, Easley, S. C., to go into the mercantile business.

J. J. Leslie has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer weaving, Alice Manufacturing Company, Easley, S. C.

W. T. Maddrey, of Lumberton, N. C., has been elected assistant secretary and treasurer of the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C.

C. Ben Hagood, president of the Pickens and Glenwood Mills, who is recuperating from pneumonia at a hospital in Spartanburg, is reported as being very much improved.

Milt F. Arrowood, Lincolnton, N. C., who has been calling on the textile trade in the Piedmont section, representing the Tropical Paint & Oil Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, for the past eight years, has been promoted to division manager with headquarters in Atlanta. Mr. Arrowood will have supervision of sales in eight Southern States.

The Piedmont Supply Company, of Charlotte, has been appointed Carolinas agent for the Carolina Refractories Company, of Hartsville, S. C., manufacturers of Careco one-piece furnace lining, according to announcement made by the management of the local company this week. J. S. Iler, who represented A. W. Chesterton Company in this territory for a number of years, has joined the sales force of the Piedmont Supply Company.

Merchants Elect Officers

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, W. Ray Bell; vice-president, Saul F. Dribben; treasurer, John C. Hughes, Jr.

S. Robert Glassford, John C. Hughes, Jr., and George M. Miller were appointed to serve with the president and vice-president as an executive committee.

To Organize Tennessee Division of S. T. A.

A number of superintendents and overseers of cotton mills in Tennessee are to attend a meeting in Knoxville on the evening of March 28th for the purpose of organizing a Tennessee Division of the Southern Textile Association. The meeting will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Building at 7 p. m.

Plans for the meeting are being made by B. W. Bingham, of the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, and he is being assisted by a number of other men who are interested in organizing the new group.

Mr. Bingham is anxious that as many mills as possible be represented and is urging all superintendents and overseers in Tennessee to attend the meeting.

South Carolina Spinners To Meet

The South Carolina Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at Hotel Franklin, Spartanburg, S. C., on Saturday morning, April 18th, at 10 o'clock.

The meeting will be devoted to a discussion of a number of technical questions, the discussion to be led by Joe C. Cobb, chairman of the Division.

Members of this group have shown unusual interest since its organization and a large attendance is expected.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

The following questions are among those to be considered at the meeting:

1. Are roller bearing spindles a good investment over the standard spindles? (A) How much higher spindle speed will they stand?
2. Would it be practical on $3\frac{1}{2}$ " gauge spinning to change the ring from $1\frac{3}{4}$ " to $1\frac{7}{8}$ " and not use separators? How would this affect the running of your spinning and breaking strength?
3. Do you favor running humidifiers in the spinning room over the week-end? Why?
4. Some mills are reported making 30s warp yarn, for weaving, on long draft spinning from single intermediate roving. (State your local conditions as to grade and staple of cotton, hank rovings, drafts, etc.)
5. I note a number of us are making 40s filling from single intermediate roving on regular draft frames. Please come to the meeting prepared to give your hank rovings, drafts and processes eliminated.
6. How do you determine the proper number of frames per overhead or bunchless cleaner? Do these cleaners ever cause gouts, and how may they be prevented?
7. Please give your experience as to the causes of filling sloughing off, and corresponding means of preventing this trouble.

Chairman Cobb states that he will be glad to have the members submit additional questions, either before the meeting or at the meeting. Anyone who have questions which they wish to have discussed may send them to Mr. Cobb, at Honea Path, S. C., or to the Secretary at Box 1225, Charlotte, or bring them to the meeting.

Master Mechanics Plan Meeting

The Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet within the next several weeks. Time and place of the meeting will be announced soon.

L. M. Kincaid, of National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C., is chairman of this group. He states that the program for the meeting will be based upon the general subject of "Cotton Mill Machinery Maintenance." A program of unusual interest is being arranged with this idea in mind. Mr. Kincaid will welcome suggestions from members who would like to see specific questions brought before the meeting.

Not To Reopen Caswell Mill

Kinston, N. C.—Reopening of the Caswell Spinning Mills here is not possible at this time, the trustees have revealed. They hope the plant will be in operation in a short time. It has been in the hands of Federal trustees for many months. Some weeks ago Judge Isaac Meekins instructed them to operate the plant for a time as an experiment. It was inferred the trustees would keep the wheels turning until a sale could be made or the property otherwise disposed of. Counsel for the trustees said they had been unable to secure operating capital.

Receiver Sets Auction for National Cotton

Lumberton, N. C.—K. M. Biggs, received, announces that the National Cotton Mill of Lumberton will be sold at public auction on April 8th. The mill is located on the Wilmington-Charlotte-Asheville highway, one and one-half miles west of Lumberton. It is also located on the Seaboard Air Line Railway with private side track.

The mill is equipped to manufacture carded single colored yarns, sizes up to 30s. It contains H. & B. machinery, and has 15,360 spindles. There is a complete dyeing department for raw stock dyeing.

Two Measures Retard Mill Trade

Greenville, S. C.—Two clouds now on the horizon threaten to make sailing even rougher for the textile industry, it is declared by S. M. Beattie, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and also at the head of the Woodside, Easley and Piedmont Mills.

One of these, he said, is the Ellenbogen measure, and the other is the reported possibility of some additional tax on mills or possibly of a substitute for the processing tax.

"The result of all this threatened legislation has been that the industry has been slowed up, with little demand for goods," Mr. Beattie said. "As soon as the situation in Washington is more settled, I think the situation should improve."

OBITUARY

A. W. ARNALL

Newnan, Ga.—Atlon W. Arnall, 56, one of the most prominent textile executives in Georgia, died at his home here. His death followed a short illness contracted recently in New York.

Born in Coweta County, Georgia, March 19, 1880, he entered the textile trade as a pioneer at the age of 15. Beginning his career with the Wahoo Manufacturing Company, Sargent, Ga., he gradually converted this mill into one of the largest cotton blanket mills in the nation. The name of the mill was changed from Wahoo to Arnall Mills.

In 1927, Arnco Mills, Newnan, now manufacturing wool and cotton blankets, was organized with Mr. Arnall as president and treasurer, which place he held at the time of his death. He was also president and treasurer of the Arnall Manufacturing Company, Elberton, Ga.

He was a director in the Newnan Bank & Trust Co., and the McIntosh Mills, at Newnan, beside being president of three large textile enterprises employing 1,500 men.

He leaves two daughters, a grand-daughter, two sisters, and three brothers.

He was a member of the Central Baptist Church.



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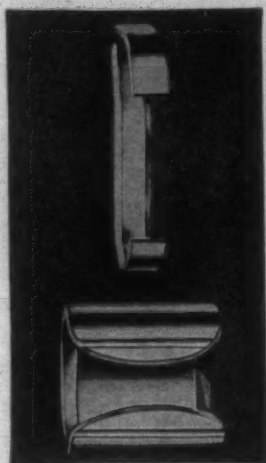
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Road Building Offers Huge Cotton Outlet

MILLIONS of pounds of cotton, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute, will be utilized in the nation-wide demonstration, authorized by the Department of Agriculture in a \$1,300,000 allotment, of the practicability of using cotton in highway construction.

Forms outlining the Department's program will be forwarded this week, the Institute was advised from Washington, to Bureau of Public Roads District Engineers who will encourage highway officials and engineers of every State in the Union to requisition both cotton fabric and reinforcing bituminous surfaced highways and cotton mats for curing concrete pavements.

"The Department's action in making this sum available will be gratifying," said Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Institute, "to the entire industry as some definite evidence of the Government's interest in expanding outlets for American cotton. This is a work of tremendous importance to cotton growers and cotton manufacturers alike and one on which this industry, through its Institute, has concentrated efforts and uninterruptedly for nearly a decade."

The significance to cotton growers as well as to cotton manufacturers of the Department's initial activity is evident in the fact that the program now envisions the construction of at least 1,000 miles of cotton reinforced bituminous surfaced highways to absorb more than 10,000,000 square yards of cotton fabric or the equivalent of from 8,000 to 10,000 bales of raw cotton and the use of approximately 90,000 concrete curing mats—each 6 feet by 22 feet—which, aside from a filling of 8 ounces of cotton per square yard in each mat, will require, in the aggregate, about 2,500,000 yards of 7 oz., "osnaburg" fabric.

The immediate potential market for cotton reinforcing fabric, according to the Institute, which for nearly nine years has sponsored development of the new technique and upon whose application for an allotment the Department of Agriculture acted, is indicated in the construction annually of from 20,000 to 30,000 miles of bituminous surfaced roads.

Aside from bituminous surface roads, the Institute points out, there are nearly 250,000 miles of black top and asphalt roads of which, it is estimated, 45,000 to 50,000 miles in State and secondary systems are annually eligible for and in need of retreatment with cotton reinforcing membrane.

In addition, it is estimated that of nearly 700,000 miles of roads in the country as yet unimproved but warranting paved surfacing, approximately 70 per cent will be given a tar or asphalt black top in which type of construction leading highway engineers are now agreed the reinforcing cotton fabric membrane could be utilized to the great advantage of both taxpayers and traveling public.

The first practical demonstration of so-called cotton roads was undertaken by the South Carolina State High-

way Department in 1926. In the years since, the Institute has co-operated with highway departments of several other States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and New Jersey, in similarly successful demonstrations. Within the last few months highway officials of at least a dozen States have assured the Institute of their intentions to include cotton road construction in their spring building programs.

Use of the reinforcing fabric involves no departure from standard construction methods and the fabric displaces no other material, being applied between road base and top surfacing material to provide a practically indestructible bond which minimizes the possibility of surface cracks or faults under extremes of weather or traffic. In its present plans, the Department of Agriculture will not specify any particular standard type of bituminous surfacing methods but will, the Institute is advised, approve any of those employed regularly by State highway departments.

Three types of fabric of varying strengths will be made available by the Department to State highway departments without cost, the basic requirement being that the State construct at least one mile of the cotton reinforced bituminous surfaced highway between adjoining unreinforced sections of similar soil and drainage character to insure fair, practical service tests, including accurate comparative checks on initial construction and maintenance costs.

Spinning Discussion At Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 11)

fast. Lately we have gotten into a condition of yarn, that we feel like has caused us more trouble along that line. Where you run it up fast and down slow, the length of your stroke has something to do with it.

Mr. Alford: If your yarn is put on with a proper traveler, holding the bobbins firmly, it will not give you much trouble. On 40s filling we use about $12\frac{1}{2}$ rounds per inch of stroke. This gives us about 54 rounds per inch, and we have very little trouble with sloughing off.

Mr. Hampton: I use the uneven space cam, and I find it helps me a lot. You have got to work with that sloughing off. You will find that it will give you more trouble on Monday morning than any other time, but if you will take that uneven spaced cam and use it, you will find it will help considerably. We have what I consider on the numbers we have very little sloughing off of filling. We did have more trouble than we are having before I got these uneven spaced cams.

Mr. Butterworth: I had sad experience along the same line.

Mr. Smith: We were running 60s to 25s filling. On some of the frames we had the old style cam. Just as an experiment I cut out a slit that caused it to jump. That worked like wild fire. We are running 7s to 26s $1\frac{1}{4}$ stroke, and it gives us the best results.

Mr. Butterworth: One thing about the same. You can get a cam that will work in the ratio of 4 to 1 rather than 3 to 1 as most came are built.

Chairman: How many run up fast and down slow? (Very few hands raised.)

A Member: If you run down slow and up fast, it pulls the yarn off. I can't see any reason for any trouble on the long draft, however, to go down fast and up slow.

This concluded the discussion on spinning. The discussion on carding will appear next week.—Editor.



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Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Eastern Office: 434 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.
DAVID CLARK *Managing Editor*
D. H. HILL, JR. *Associate Editor*
JUNIUS M. SMITH *Business Manager*

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Textile Industry Declines

THE annual survey of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, reviewing the preceding ten years in cotton textiles, is this year of more than usual interest. Probably the most significant fact shown is that the textile industry is suffering a steady loss in installed equipment.

The survey shows that during 1935, the industry lost 1,636,040, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, of its total spindles, "the most severe contraction in equipment it experienced in any single year." Since 1925, when the peak in textile equipment was reached, total spindles installed have declined to 29 million spindles, or the practical equivalent of 25 years ago. This is indeed a big drop in equipment for one of the major industries of the country. The decline has been brought about by a number of influences and, of course, has been due mainly to the dismantlement of machinery in New England mills.

The survey shows that the losses in New England amount to approximately 10 million spindles since 1923.

It is also significant to note that except for 1931, it remained for 1935 to be the first year in which a net decline in spindles was shown by mills in the South, the decline being about 200,000 spindles.

In connection with these figures and using the total of 29 million now installed in New England Southern mills, it is interesting that the head of one of the large machinery building companies recently reported that "10 million of the spindles more or less active today should be replaced or thoroughly revamped to make them soundly

competitive." This would indicate that about one-third of our present spindles are in need of replacement. Replacement last year was not active, the survey of the Cotton Textile Merchants show, because of the "unusual risks and poor prospects to which the industry was subject."

Everyone connected with the industry realizes that the need of modernization is a real and pressing one. Much work of this character has been delayed from time to time because of business conditions.

Other items in this ten-year survey of textiles show that export trade dropped to a new low yardage, being about 25 per cent less than for the previous year, Japan's ability to capture additional business in the Philippines and Latin America being the answer.

Coincident with the drop in export trade came a 50 per cent increase in import business, the yardage being the highest in ten years. Japan was again the chief beneficiary in this loss of American business.

To sum it up, the cotton textile industry has shown not up well for the past ten years. Equipment has shown a real drop, export trade has dwindled and imports from foreign mills have shown a substantial increase.

Even with it all we still believe that any industry as big, as essential and well established as cotton textiles, is going to come through to happy days again, despite all the things that have been holding it back.

Welcome To Salesman

TRAVELING men who complain that at some mills they are received with little courtesy or attention, are made to feel mighty good when they visit the Pomona Manufacturing Company at Greensboro.

The purchasing agent there has posted a little sign which reads as follows:

To the Traveling men:

We may not buy anything from you but you are welcome. Have a seat and we will see you as soon as possible.

JOHN SCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

When one of our friends expressed his appreciation to Mr. Scott, the latter reminded him that "every buyer has something to sell."

There is not much we can add to Mr. Scott's remarks. If they were borne in mind by everyone in business, what a nice world this would be.

Where The Money Goes

THE following little story is told by Maj. A. L. Fletcher, Commissioner of Labor for North Carolina:

Almost out of gas, I rolled up to a little filling station at the foot of the Blue Ridge a few days ago and found a neatly lettered sign staring me in the face with this inscription:

The Price of Gas—		
Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus	6	cents
Franklin D. Roosevelt	1½	cents
The Company	6½	cents
Transportation	3	cents
Me (if I collect it)	2	cents
Total	19	cents

Diagonally across the sign, written with chalk, were these words:

Closed. To Hell with such a business.

Thank You

THE following letters and comment are acknowledged with real appreciation:

May we congratulate you on your very fine Anniversary Number. It certainly is a beautiful job both from the standpoint of the make-up and selling.—*S. M. Ferrer, Spearhead Service, New York City.*

* * *

You are indeed to be congratulated on your 25th Anniversary Number which just reached the writer's desk this morning.

You have done a good publication job and I am looking forward with interest to obtaining sufficient time to read this issue in its entirety.—*D. C. Miner, Adv. Dept., E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

* * *

Your Silver Anniversary copy just on hand. We wish to express our best congratulations for the achievement of this particular copy as well as for the work you have done for the textile industry in the last 25 years.—*American Textile Engineering, Inc., C. F. Dulken, Pres.*

* * *

I want to congratulate you on your Silver Anniversary Number. It is very attractive and certainly commemorates your twenty-five years of service to the textile trade in a splendid way.

Here's hoping that you may have many more successful years.—*H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., J. Hill Zahn, Mgr. Southern Office.*

* * *

Please accept belated but none the less warmest congratulations on your Silver Anniversary Number.

With all good wishes for many more years of success for you and Textile Bulletin.—*E. T. Pickard, Sec., Textile Foundation, Washington, D. C.*

* * *

Thank you very kindly for sending me a copy of your recent issue of Textile Bulletin. I have read it carefully and wish to congratulate you on the very fine job you have done on this Anniversary Number.—*Dean M. Warren, Nela Park Engineering Dept., General Electric Co.*

Dear Mr. Clark:

Permit me to add my congratulations to the expressions coming from your friends throughout the industry. Great as the accomplishment in a material way, and the magazine speaks eloquently for itself and your policies, I'm sure you value most the measure of friendships and esteem created through this first quarter century.

The Silver Anniversary Number is indeed a prideful accomplishment. The tribute paid Mr. Hill, Mr. Smith and the staff in your editorial, "An Acknowledgement," is well placed and deserved. The edition is a credit to the organization. Progressively widening its usefulness into an industry-wide influence, it continues the pride of local accomplishment.

Trusting that your health may continue in the improvement of recent weeks through to early restoration, I am, with assurance of esteem.—*L. B. McCullough, Sou. Rep., Davison Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.*

* * *

The Silver Anniversary Number of the Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C., is a tribute to the standing of Dave Clark and his well known publication. Running through it all is the thread of the friendship that the Southern end of textiles has for the devotion to its particular interests by Mr. Clark in the past 25 years.

It is an excellent work of the printer's art. Mr. Clark, and his efficient staff, ought to be proud at the way their work is regarded by the rank and file of its readers and by the industry in general. It is our hope that Mr. Clark will live long enough to celebrate the golden anniversary of his publication and that his present illness is but a prelude to a stronger and even more healthy life. Good men should not pass from the earth until they have done not less than a half century of good work.

We congratulate the Textile Bulletin upon reaching its Silver Anniversary if only to find how many good friends and well wishers it has.—*Fibre and Fabric.*

* * *

The 25th Anniversary of the Textile Bulletin of Charlotte, N. C., of which David Clark is editor and publisher, has been commemorated by an appropriate special issue. Articles on various important industry phases, written by men who are outstanding in their field, add to the general significance of this issue.

There are pages and pages of congratulatory messages to David Clark on the occasion of this birthday. For over a quarter century he has been prominent in the industry developments of the South. We join with all those who felicitate him on this Silver Anniversary.—*Daily News Record.*

* * *

I have just had an opportunity to look over your Silver Anniversary Number, and am writing to congratulate you upon this splendid issue.

It not only shows remarkable acceptance by the leading advertisers in the textile field, but also contains some historical material of real value.—*G. D. Crain, Jr., Publisher, Industrial Marketing.*

* * *

Dear Mr. Clark:

Please accept my hearty congratulations on the Silver Anniversary Edition of the always valuable Textile Bulletin and at the same time permit me to reiterate my deep appreciation of the privilege of contributing in a small way to such a splendid number.

I am delighted to learn that you have so far regained your health that you are planning on an early return to the helm of Textile Bulletin for the second quarter of a century of service to the cotton textile industry.—*Cladius Murchison, Pres., Cotton-Textile Institute.*

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Mill News Items

HICKORY, N. C.—Another hosiery mill, to be operated by C. B. Goodman and John Brooks, of Hickory, will begin operations here soon at 12th avenue. Work on the mill has begun. It will have 20 machines.

ABERDEEN, MISS.—In accordance with a contract made with the Chamber of Commerce, the Seminole Manufacturing Company will erect a \$25,000 building to house its garment factory and will install 200 machines within 60 days after its completion. Its payroll will be \$90,000 per year. Irvine Weitzenheffer, manager of the company plant at Columbus, Miss., represented the company in negotiations with the Chamber of Commerce.

BUENA VISTA, VA.—The Majestic Silk Mill here has shut down all departments of operation for an indefinite period. No announcement has been made by officials of the mill as to the cause of the sudden closing of the Buena Vista plant, which has been operating practically full time with approximately 300 persons on the payroll.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The Biltmore Hosiery Company is installing machinery in a plant at Naples, near Asheville, for the manufacture of ladies' full-fashioned silk hose. Incorporators of the new concern are J. B. Sautter, president; Robert G. Hoch, vice-president, treasurer and manager; Harry Love, secretary; Jack James and Homer Hand. Mr. Hoch and Mr. Love are of Asheville.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Work on the erection of a \$20,000 warehouse at Clevedale, S. C., Spartanburg County, for the Fairforest Finishing Company has been started by the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, of Spartanburg.

The warehouse will be 400x50, and will be of frame construction, except for brick foundations and firewalls.

ICARD, N. C.—The Burke Cordage Company has been incorporated here by C. A. Spencer, of Morganton, and J. I. Morgan and John Yancey, of Marion.

The new company takes over the Icard cordage Company, having purchased the plant from the receiver, as previously published.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Net profit of \$303,927, after depreciation and Federal taxes, is reported for 1935 by Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc. After allowing for dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock, the net is equal to \$2.85 per share on the 100,000 no par shares of common stock. This compares with a net profit of \$200,465, or \$1.55 per common share in 1934.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The construction of a building containing 10,000 feet of floor space for a new full fashion hosiery mill will begin here within the next few days, representing an investment of \$150,000.

R. D. Wilson, who has been engaged in the finishing department of the knitting industry the past seven years, is organizing this company with associates unnamed for the present. Application for a charter will be filed shortly.

Mr. Wilson has just returned from New York where he bought 12 Reiner machines. These will be ready for installation when the building, which is to be constructed on Trade street opposite the Wilson Finishing Mills, is ready.

Mill News Items

DURHAM, N. C.—Preferred stockholders of Durham Hosiery Mills at their annual meeting unanimously approved the recommendation of the board of directors to withdraw the company's 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock from the New York Stock Exchange.

The following officers were re-elected: A. H. Carr, president; W. F. Carr, vice-president and secretary; D. St. Pierre DuBose, treasurer; E. M. Hunter, assistant treasurer, and W. J. O'Connor, assistant secretary.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Pelham Cotton Mills at Pelham, S. C., may reopen later this year, but no plans have yet been made for resuming operations, according to Henry T. Crigler, of Greenville, former president of the firm and now receiver. The mill went into bankruptcy last year after the management had been given notice that the Federal Government would take action against the mill for non-payment of cotton processing taxes. Mr. Crigler blamed the processing tax for the failure of the mill to operate successfully.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Reports showing business gains during 1935 and a declaration of the regular quarterly preferred and common stock dividends featured the annual meeting of stockholders and directors of the Davenport Hosiery Mills here. The dividends, totalling a little more than \$30,000, will be paid April 1st.

The dividends were declared by directors following the annual meeting of stockholders. The common dividend was 25 cents a share, while the usual \$1.75 a share was declared on the preferred. The directors re-elected the same officers. They are: R. B. Davenport, president; J. H. Davenport, vice-president; E. E. Pickard, vice-president, and J. R. Wilkinson, secretary-treasurer.

The company is operating at full capacity, and a program of improvements begun in 1935 is now being completed.

Cotton Consumption in February

Washington.—Cotton consumed during February was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 516,649 bales of lint and 53,565 of linters, compared with 591,309 and 55,974 in January this year, and 480,339 and 62,513 in February last year.

Cotton on hand February 29th was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,404,476 bales of lint and 231,320 of linters, compared with 1,434,992 and 203,051 on January 31st this year, and 1,161,075 and 257,778 on February 28th last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 7,247,803 bales of lint and 62,247 of linters, compared with 7,844,295 and 61,532 on January 31st this year, and 8,354,790 and 58,962 on February 28th last year.

February imports totalled 17,837 bales, compared with 13,537 in January and 8,137 in February last year.

Exports for February totalled 406,022 bales of lint and 22,812 of linters, compared with 526,036 and 17,732 in January, and 390,294 and 16,161 in February last year.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 23,337,070 compared with 23,323,958 in January, and 24,916,758 in February last year.

Cotton consumed during February in cotton growing States totalled 431,591 bales, compared with 497,360 in

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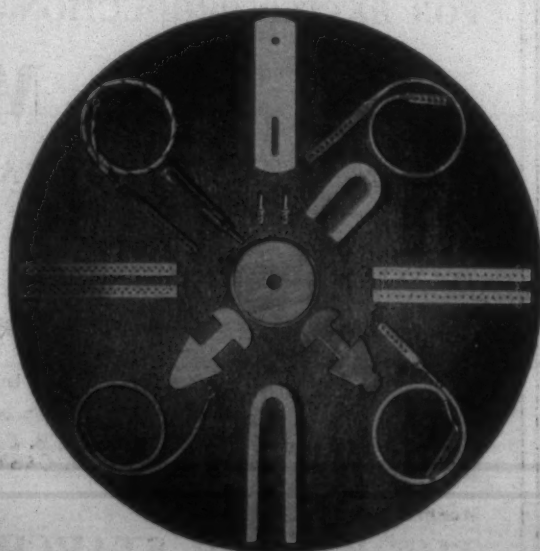
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January, and 382,235 in February last year.

Cotton on hand February 29th in cotton growing States was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,179,024 bales, compared with 1,211,212 on January 31st, and 927,764 on February 28th last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 7,124,704 bales compared with 7,719,103 on January 31st, and 8,148,636 on February 28th last year.

Cotton spindles active during February in cotton-growing States totalled 17,208,836 compared with 17,250,088 in January, and 17,433,950 in February last year.

New Automatic Stock Dryer

What is described as a new system of air-recirculation is employed in the latest automatic stock dryer just announced by the Philadelphia Drying Machine Company, of Philadelphia. A description of the machine points out that it delivers large volumes of air at high pressures, reduces power consumption and provides efficient heat transfer. The capacity of the machine is described as being 25 to 50 per cent over former models built by the

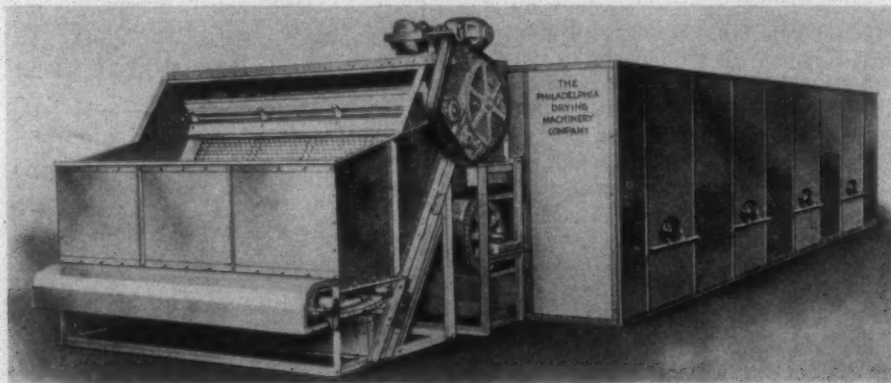
company, while there is a reduction in production costs and the smaller and more efficient machines are capable of handling a given production.

The company cites the following facts regarding the new system of air circulation:

The new style fan is of advanced design, following air-foil lines and operates at high speeds. The flow of air is facilitated by stream-lined interiors, to reduce power costs and increase capacity. The fin-type heating coils are located in the side of the dryer in the same compartment with the fans, instead of above, as in former models. Each fan is driven by individual motor. The conveying apron is designed to run true and straight.

New World Cotton Trade Record Seen

Unless the improvement in world business which has been under way since the middle of 1932 is checked by war, growing out of the European crisis, or by some other adverse development, the world cotton trade is likely to expand to larger proportions than any yet seen, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. World consumption of cotton is running at a record-breaking rate,



New Automatic Stock Dryer

FOR BETTER PRODUCTION--USE

VICTOR MILL STARCH

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—A KEEVER PRODUCT

It Boils Thin!

Has More Penetration!

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and, if this country increases its production substantially this year, world production for the coming season may also establish a new high record.

"World consumption of all cotton is currently running at a rate of about 27,000,000 bales per year, as against a previous maximum in any single season of 25,778,000 bales," says the Exchange Service. "Consumption is at this record-breaking rate notwithstanding the inroads of rayon staple products and other competing fibers, the unemployment of many millions of industrial workers in this country and abroad, the blocking of international trade by tariffs, quotas, and other barriers, and a shortage of foreign exchange in numerous countries.

"The explanation of this phenomenon is doubtless to be found in several directions. First is the fact that, notwithstanding the unemployment and the obstacles to international trade, world industrial production, according to dependable indexes, is running nearly equal to that in 1928. Industrial activity in the leading countries of the world, exclusive of Russia, is currently around 93 or 94 per cent of the average in 1928. There is a definite relationship between world industrial activity and world consumption of cotton.

COTTON PRICE CHEAP

"Secondly, the standard of living is rising, and new uses are being found for cotton goods around the world. Consumption of cotton per capita has increased substantially in recent years in many countries, notably in England and Russia. Possibilities of new uses for cotton are illustrated by the decision of the United States Government to conduct nation-wide tests of the availability of cotton fabrics for uses in road construction.

"Thirdly, cotton is cheap, both absolutely and in relation to other commodities. A large portion of the world cotton crop is consumed, in the form of goods, by people of backward countries with extremely limited buying power, and their demand for cotton goods is largely determined by the price of the staple. At the present time cotton is selling in world markets about 35 per cent below the average relationship with prices of other commodities which prevailed in pre-depression years.

"Fourthly, foreign cotton-growing countries show a willingness to increase their production at the present price level—and whatever cotton is produced is ultimately consumed. Cotton growing is evidently a relatively profitable branch of agriculture in many foreign countries, with prices for cotton and other commodities in their present relationship.

"Finally, cotton is one of the great international staples which is least affected by the existing obstacles to international trade. Only an extremely small portion of the world cotton crop is subjected to substantial tariffs levied by importing countries. Quotas and embargoes on imports are practically non-existent in application to cotton. Only a minor part of the world crop is consumed by countries which are forced to limit their imports of the staple because of shortage of foreign exchange. This openness of international trade to cotton is undoubtedly an important factor in encouraging foreign countries to expand their production of the staple. This in turn makes for an increasingly competitive situation in the world cotton trade from a price standpoint."

Universal Standards Approved

Copies of the Universal Cotton Standards for use by European cotton associations and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the next three years were approved at an International Cotton Standards Conference at Washington.

Conferees included representatives of the nine principal cotton associations of Europe and of various organizations of producers, merchants, and manufacturers. Japan also was represented. A general revision of the standards had been promulgated in August, 1935, effective August 20, 1936. Description of the new grades will be available later.

The final act of the conference was to seal and to deposit in the United States Treasury the "first reserve set of 1936" which will be used at the next conference as the basis of comparing "key" sets for distribution among the parties to the international agreements on Universal Cotton Standards.

The conferees agreed that future meetings to approve copies of the Universal Standards be held at three-year intervals instead of biennially. The next conference will convene on the second Monday in March, 1939, unless the date should be changed meanwhile by mutual agreement.

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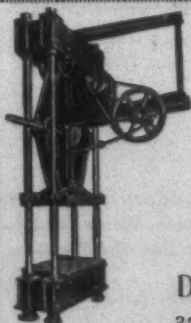
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The gray goods markets were slightly more active last week. Sales of print cloth yarn goods were almost equal to production for the week, but the situation as a whole was unsatisfactory. Buying was scattered and little interest was shown in future business. There was increased pressure against prices, but aside from a slight easing on some constructions, print cloths were virtually unchanged. Narrow sheetings were firm and sold fairly well. There were fairly large sales of heavy goods for the manufacturing industries.

The narrow print cloth division found further scattered sales to the bag trade during the week, and the total takings of bag people during the week were said to have run into appreciable volume. Prices were unchanged.

Carded broadcloth sales included scattered lots of 80x56s at 5 5-16c, 80x60s at 6c and 100x60s at 8c on contract. The latter style was still firm at 8 1/8c for nearby deliveries. Some business went through on 112x60s at 8 3/4c.

Sheeting sales were regarded as satisfactory for the week with several houses booking business equal to their week's production or slightly better. Prices generally were firm. Sales included 36-inch 3-yard 48 squares at 7 3/4c and the market was called firm at that figure, despite earlier reports that this had been shaded.

In the fine goods market there was a brisk business done in small lots of various types of goods for early delivery, but no important large contracts were placed. Prices for the most part were strong and were easily resisting pressure, despite competition from second hands on one or two numbers.

Standard rayon taffetas were in somewhat better call this week than they had been previously. While asking prices did not develop any change, it was noted that where it had been possible on bids last week occasionally to shade these quotations, this could no longer be done. The market on the standard numbers was regarded as firm at 10 1/2c for 39-inch 68x44s, 11 1/4c for 39-inch 72x46s and 11 1/2c for 72x48s. These prices applied to first quality warp and filling.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 7/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	5 1/2
Gray goods, 38-in., 80x80s	7 9-16
Gray goods, 30-in., 68x72s	6
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8 1/2
Brown sheetings, standard	8 1/2
Tickings, 8-ounce	17 1/2
Denims	14
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7 1/2
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	8 3/4

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The demand for carded yarns showed some improvement last week, but new business in combed yarns continued slow. Deliveries on existing contracts were good in both divisions.

The low prices named by spinners on some carded yarn numbers has resulted in larger sales. While the bulk of the sales were for prompt delivery, some consumers were buying fairly well.


The present market situation is prosperous neither for spinners nor distributors of cotton sale yarns. The main reason is the dwindling of volume. Last year the total sales of carded yarn for March, as officially reported, stood at approximately 18 million pounds, or about 15 per cent less than in March, 1934. On the basis of reports furnished by individual distributors, sales recorded thus far this month indicate that March, 1936, will total 10 to 15 per cent under March, 1935.

From the spinners' standpoint, as noted, the termination, January 6th, of the cotton processing tax left him, in many instances, with a cost problem to liquidate in his selling prices, the only alternative being for him to absorb a considerable financial loss. From the distributors' angle, where income frequently is derived solely from commissions, the drop in volume has coincided with a sharp reduction in prices, because of the deduction of the tax since January 6th.

The selling policy in carded sale yarns, as a result of the foregoing, has during the last two months been largely dominated by the effort to stimulate volume through concessions in price, and this process still continues.

Price irregularity which had marked both carded and combed yarn remained a disturbing factor. Though a number of spinners are making no contribution to the unsettlement which exists, they are feeling the effect of competitive practices which tend to depress values. Consequently, sales are reported to have gone through on both combed and carded yarn of 36s singles and two-ply at as much as 1½¢ under levels at which some spinners are holding.

Prices of mercerized were unchanged so far as the leading processors are concerned. New orders are small in size but in many instances represent frequent ordering by knitters.

Southern Single Skeins		24s		28½	
8s	23½	26s	29½	30s	31½
10s	23½	30s	31½	32s	32
12s	24	32s	32	34s	33
14s	24½	34s	33	36s	34
16s	25½	36s	34	38s	35
18s	26½	38s	35	40s	36
20s	27	40s	36		
22s	27½				
24s	28				
26s	28½				
28s	29				
30s	29½				
32s	30				
34s	30½				
36s	31				
38s	31½				
40s	32				
Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		Carpet Yarns	
10s	23½	8s	24½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	23 -23
12s	24	10s	24½	and 4-ply	23 -23
14s	24½	12s	25	Colored stripe, 8s, 3	26 -
16s	25½	14s	25½	and 4-ply	26 -
18s	26½	16s	26	White carpets, 8s, 3	23½ -24
20s	27	18s	26½	and 4-ply	23½ -24
22s	27½	20s	27	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
24s	28	8s, 1-ply	21	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22
26s	28½	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22½	12s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22½
28s	29	12s, 2-ply	24	16s, 2-ply	24
30s	29½	30s, 3-ply	29½ -30		
32s	30				
34s	30½				
36s	31				
38s	31½				
40s	32				
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Southern Frame Cones		Garland Loom Pickers and Loom Harnesses	
8s	23½	8s	23½		
10s	24	10s	23½		
12s	24½	12s	24		
14s	25	14s	24½		
16s	25½	16s	25		
18s	26	18s	25½		
20s	26½	20s	26		
22s	27	22s	26½		
24s	27½	24s	27		
26s	28	26s	27½		
28s	28½	28s	28		
30s	29	30s	28½		
32s	29½	32s	29		
34s	30	34s	29½		
36s	30½	36s	30		
38s	31	38s	30½		
40s	31½	40s	31		

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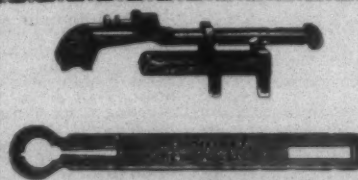


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No Curtailment Yet

Greenville, S. C.—There is no indication at present that there will be any curtailment of operations by textile mills of this section in the near future, although there has been some curtailment of operations by yarn mills in North Carolina recently, cotton manufacturers said. As far as could be learned, there has been no curtailment even among yarn mills in South Carolina and all cloth mills are operating on full schedules, as they have been for several months now. Several smaller mills of the Greenville section are operating on three shifts of eight hours each at present.

Crompton-Shenandoah Co. Establishes New Plant

Waynesboro, Va.—The Crompton-Shenandoah Company, manufacturers of velvet, corduroy and automobile seat covering material, is establishing a new plant unit in the building formerly owned by the General Electric Company. Machinery is being installed and it is expected that the new unit will be put into full operation during the spring. It is understood the expansion program will provide employment for approximately forty operators in addition to the nearly 200 employed at present. The new machinery being installed cost approximately \$25,000, it was stated.



2218 (DAY)-TELEPHONE-(NIGHT)3916

Report of Plans for Sale Of Saxon Mills Held False

Spartanburg, S. C.—Reports current in this section that negotiations were under way for sale of the plant and machinery or the machinery in Saxon Mills, closed since last July by

a strike, were branded false by John A. Law, president of the Saxon Mills.

In discussing the report, Mr. Law added that apparently some unfounded report had been circulated in the finishing machinery industry that he was purchasing new equipment. He said no new developments have marked the strike.

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On a reasonable basis. Yarn Mill fully equipped for 10 and 12 yarns; 2,080 spindles. Lowell Machinery. Address "Yarn Mill," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position by overseer weaving. Fifteen years overseer with one company, now employed by large mill as overseer. Experienced on fancy, broadcloth, rayon stripe, twill and sateen. Good reason for wanting to change. Best of references. Address "S. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—A job as Overseer of Spinning, weave or yarn mill; have had 20 years' experience. Age under 40. Address "J.," care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Position as Superintendent of either weaving or yarn mills; am both practical and technical mill executive, now employed with good mill. Can give best of references. Address "Superintendent," care Textile Bulletin.

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UNIFORMS for Textile Workers

Better appearance and better work from employees neatly dressed in "ON-DUTY CLOTHES"—for Men and Women. Write for prices and samples. Box 851, Asheville, N. C.

Towels More Active

An increasing number of jobbers is reported to be covering on cotton towels at present. Satisfactory sales conditions in this quarter are said to be the result of a covering movement which started early this month. Most buyers are not ordering appreciable quantities, but there is plenty of selling in small amounts. Commitments received vary between those for spot and nearby to others extending through the next 90 days.

Styles carried in stock include those that buyers cannot get immediately since production has remained sold ahead and sometimes two to four weeks are required to make shipment. While there are fair sized stocks of some towel ranges they are not so in a general way, especially on the popular styles and sizes. Buyers have not allowed market uncertainties to deter them from keeping reasonably supplied with what they need in merchandising.

Satisfaction is expressed in connection with quoted prices. They are

being paid readily enough because there is little that buyers can do to prompt selling houses to take less. Pressure from buyers is a common experience and some have kept up sales negotiations for days and even weeks before coming through with contracts. When they do they bow to the inevitable and pay mills' prices.

Seeing how widespread covering interest is at present the conclusion is that jobber and retail stocks must be much lower than they ought to be at this time. Necessity of the kind is the motive of buyers to come through with confirmations, however they may feel about quotations. There could be a great deal more business, yet the manner of operations is not disliked since it reflects a consistent consumer interest in this kind of merchandise.

Emphasis is placed on the improved quality preferences of distributors. They are found paying the prices they did when a tax was included in the price. Since many ranges are quoted lower the maintenance of

price preferences means selections of slightly better towel descriptions. These are ranges no lower than before which tend to remove opportunities to trade up.

Industrial Declares Dividend On Stock

Cleveland.—The board of directors of Industrial Rayon Corporation, meeting here, declared a dividend of 42c per share. It is payable April 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23rd.

World Rayon Output

In addition to the various estimates of world rayon production made by various foreign publications is another, that of the British Silk Journal and Rayon World which places it at 969,739,000 pounds for 1935 as against the 775,120,000 estimate for 1934 made in this country by the Textile Economics Bureau. The above figure is for continuous filament rayon and does not include staple fiber.

January Consumption Of Indian Cotton Up

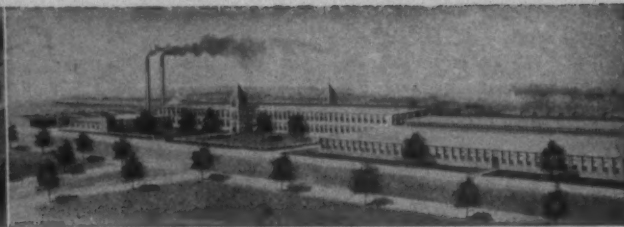
Consumption of Indian cotton by mills of India during January was only slightly larger than during December, and only slightly larger than in January of the previous year, according to cabled advices from Bombay received by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Consumption in January totalled 233,000 bales of about 400 pounds each, compared with 231,000 in December, and 232,000 in January a year ago.

During the six months of this cotton season from August 1st through January 31st, consumption aggregated 1,335,000 bales, as against 1,376,000 in the corresponding portion of last season.

Benefits of Cotton Use in Roads Cited by Everett

One hundred thousand bales of cotton a year absorbed in highway construction with obvious benefits for taxpayers and cotton farmers, as well as for cotton manufacturers and textile mill workers, is the prospect as outlined by Charles K. Everett, manager of the Cotton-Textile Institute's new uses section, in an address at Sloane House.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

LAURENS, S. C.

LAURENS COTTON MILLS IN FRONT RANKS OF PROGRESS

This pen pusher predicted the time would come when one could "press a button on the wall" and get anything wanted, from a mother-in-law to a set of triplets. Well, they have the nearest thing to it in Laurens Cotton Mill office—a machine that takes dictation from parties hundreds of miles away and writes the whole thing out right on the dot!

This machine is called a teletype. A bell tinkled and Miss Frances Brownlee, stenographer, "punched a button" and the thing cut loose and wrote a message that was dictated in New York. She wrote the answer right under it, and a machine in the New York office wrote it down just like she did, called another message and was answered by Miss Brownlee in the same way, till a long page of paper was filled with questions and answers, both parties having a copy just exactly alike. There is no chance for either party to say, "Taint so—I did not say it like that." What a wonderful invention!

In the Darlington Cotton Mill office recently, I saw a machine that was graduated in mathematics. They could set it to add, subtract, multiply or divide, "press a button" and it would get on the job and finish it up to perfection without any more help. I wonder what will happen next.

I don't know where one could find a more delightful atmosphere than that around Laurens Cotton Mills office and plant. Treasurer M. L. Smith is an ideal official, interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and happiness of the operatives. C. M. Burgess is the assistant treasurer; J. R. Murph is shipping clerk.

R. W. Twitty, handsome son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Twitty, of Darlington, is in charge of cost and production.

Superintendent J. M. Moore was so dressed up and looked so young I hardly knew him. Some folk do seem to get younger. His assistant is E. E. Riddle.

The overseers are: G. N. Frank, carder; W. H. Gosnell, spinner; W. F. Gaston, weaver; R. E. Blakeley, cloth room, and F. H. Coleman, master mechanic.

WELFARE, EDUCATION AND RECREATION

The people are blessed here in having a trained nurse to look after them and to help them to keep well.

There are fine schools in the city proper, and mill children have the advantage of attending them, as the mill is so close in. A Continuation School, with three teachers, is located in the mill village, or near it, for the convenience of adults who have had few educational advantages, and who wish to improve their talents. That three teachers are employed, proves that the people appreciate this chance to become better trained for future duties and responsibilities.

All streets are being paved and a fine tennis court has been graded. A baseball club is to be organized; many of the boys have gone professional, and Mr. Smith says one of his hardest jobs is to keep good players. They get so good that other teams grab them sometimes at big prices.

DON'T CRIMP YOUR HORSE'S TAIL

I see in the papers this morning that somebody has or is going to introduce a bill to the S. C. legislature making it a criminal offense to crimp, curl, or dress up a horse's tail! Anyone who does it will be fined, and barred from exhibiting his horse. Wonder if the horse wouldn't rather submit to the "cruelty" rather than be out of style? You know, some folk think horses are purty near human, and we all know they enjoy "showin' off."

HONEA PATH, S. C.

CHIQUOLA MFG. Co.

I had always wanted to spend a night in Honea Path, and this time I did. Stopped at the pretty Inn near the mill. After supper I had a phone call from Superintendent G. H. Lollis, asking if I'd go to the movies with him and his better half, who he described as "the best looking woman in the county." I had never met Mrs. Lollis, but when I did, I agreed that he was right.

I thought Mr. Lollis was jolly and witty enough, but Mrs. Lollis is "ditto and more so." She and I became good friends on sight, and she took me right on home with her; needless to say, I appreciated and enjoyed the gracious hospitality of the lovely Lollis home, where a wee grand-daughter was the "big boss." She was about six weeks old, knew the whole works and how to pull the wires to get results. One cute baby, and she knows it!

Honea Path is "just a mill town" and every business depends on the big mill payroll. Operatives are the

kind who don't take dictation from outsiders. They are honest, prefer work to charity, and they stick to their jobs—all honor to them, to all who are like them.

CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUBS

The operatives are thrifty, too. Last Christmas their savings in Christmas Club amounted to \$21,000, and they are going still stronger this year. The mill pays them 4 per cent interest. When people are planting gardens and flowers and putting away something for a "rainy day," you can safely bet your buttons that they are happy and dependable.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

There are four churches in Honea Path—Baptist, Methodist, Pentecostal and Church of God.

There is a fine Scout Troop of 51 members, with Henry Walker, scoutmaster.

Baseball is an important and favorite sport and Superintendent Lollis is trying to make his assistant, Joe Cobb, take up the full burden and responsibility for this delightful sport.

Chiquola Quartette, which broadcasts over WAIM, has delighted many radio fans. These splendid singers are from the various churches and are F. P. McNeil, W. R. South, O. B. Anderson and W. B. Nelson.

OFFICIALS AND OFFICE FORCE

L. O. Hammett is president and treasurer; J. D. Hammett, assistant treasurer; W. G. Cox, secretary. J. D. Hammett, day superintendent; G. H. Lollis, night superintendent, assisted by Joe Cobb; W. T. Sutherland, paymaster, and E. R. Edwards, stenographer.

OVERSEERS AND SECOND HANDS

B. F. Williams is carder; J. D. Beacham, Jr., and Walter Chilton, second hands.

H. T. Thompson is spinner; J. C. Long and Warren Jenkins, second hands in spinning; W. S. McNeil and Loten Risner, second hands in winding.

R. B. Jones, weaver; R. L. Calvert, J. D. Ferguson, L. C. Thornton and J. L. Taylor, second hands. (Mr. Taylor is a brother to Congressman Jno. C. Taylor.)

J. R. Johnson is overseer the cloth room, and R. B. James, second hand.

J. E. Elkin, master mechanic and electrician; J. S. Pitts, shop man.

This mill has 52,560 spindles and 1,352 looms. The product is print cloth and broadcloth.

WOODRUFF, S. C.

BRANDON CORP.—WOODRUFF PLANT.

In all my rounds among the mills, I have found few places that have made as much improvements in outside appearances as this. Where the front yard used to be cluttered up with railroad tracks, all cars of freight and other unsightly objects, there is now a lovely lawn, and artistically grouped shrubbery. There is not a thing to mar the beauty of a lovely scene, and Plant Manager H. B. Kilgore and all who had part in this transformation are to be heartily congratulated.

There are fine, friendly people here, and I received a cordial welcome in the office as well as in the mill. Miss Clara L. Hughes has been in the office 19 years, and is a charming and efficient lady. R. Clay Boyter is time-keeper.

Superintendent C. P. Dill has an office in the mill, and with his fine bunch of overseers, second hands and section men, and the loyal support of the operatives all the way through, everything goes along smoothly. Talk about good running work, but here is where you find it.

Also one finds the heartiest co-operation between the overseers. They pull together for mutual good; in some places I find them antagonizing each other and blaming each other for bad work. At such places I feel like going to the superintendent and suggesting that he fire the



The New Grace Methodist Church, Brandon Corporation, Woodruff Plant, Woodruff, S. C.

whole caboodle and get a new set! It takes co-operation among overseers, just as much as among operatives, to make a mill go successfully. I have never found a better spirit prevailing among overseers anywhere, than here. Why each would compliment the other in the nicest way imaginable, and with all sincerity.

C. M. PADGETT, CARDER, TEACHES A TEXTILE CLASS

C. M. Padgett is overseer carding, and training a lot of young men for future promotions. And, all honor to them, they appreciate his interest and are studying hard in his textile class. F. E. West is second hand on first shift and A. B. Poole, second hand on second shift. I. T. Vickers, H. B. Poole, James E. Rice, Jeff Johnson, L. A. Richards, Broadus Knighton and J. C. Dean are among card grinders and section men who are members of the textile class, and all take our Textile Bulletin.

R. B. Hunt is overseer of the spinning room—one of the nicest the writer has seen. Frank Nabors, second hand on first, and Smiley Griffon on second shift; J. C. Dean, second hand in spooling, first shift, and —. —. Caldwell on second shift. M. M. Windsor, Wiley Morton, J. A. Morton and Dee Cabe, section men in spinning who take our paper.

J. L. Loftis is overseer weaving; W. D. Moore and J. B. Cook, second hands on first shift, J. L. Foster and C. E. Huff on second shift. F. H. Cooper and Roy Trammell, tying-in men. Take particular notice that there are some loom fixers who are progressive. The following all signed on the dotted line: J. H. Patterson, J. F. Wood, L. J. McKee, W. R. Skinner, A. W. McKill, Harley Ferguson. (He says his wife likes the Bulletin, too.) and Latham Wofford, who is reading one of my books, "The Better Way," and says "it is great."

W. H. Fanning is overseer the cloth room and T. T. Waddell, second hand; J. K. Taylor, master mechanic; Smith Thomas, outside overseer; O. A. LeRoy, policeman.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1253, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga., A. P. Robert and G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office. Sou. Reps., Ala. and Ga., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; Carolinas and Va., W. T. Smith, P. O. Box 249, Greenville, S. C.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., 145 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Agent, Ernest F. Culbreath, Ninety-Six, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Reps., S. C. Stinson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 814 W. South St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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BROWN & CO., D. P., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 324, Charlotte, N. C.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

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Amoskeag Reorganization Plans

Boston, Mass.—An encouraging issue came from the continued hearing on the Amaskeag Manufacturing Company here, when plans for reorganization were presented to Judge George C. Sweeney in the Federal Court with unanimous approval of the bondholders' and stockholders' committees, as well as the New Hampshire textile committee and the Manchester citizens' committee. Judge Sweeney said afterward it would be improper for the court to comment, "but I am glad to say that it looks very hopeful."

Reorganization plans, under Section 77-B of the Federal bankruptcy statutes, were outlined by John L. Hall, counsel for the company. He estimated that a month would be required to get the assent of security holders, so Judge Sweeney set April 9th as the date for a hearing wherein the sentiment of these interests will be heard.

Under the plan, existing bonds will be replaced with issues of first and second preferred stock and new common, with a partial cash option offered. The plan proposes that general creditors other than bondholders, be paid in full in cash the amount of their claims allowed by the court. Present stockholders would retain the 365,977 shares of common they hold, and an option would be given to the holders of the \$11,379,000 twenty-year, 6 per cent gold bonds.

The company's capital structure would be revised by the plan, with creation of an authorized issue of 113,790 shares of first preferred stock, and 56,890 shares of second preferred, both with \$100 par value.

The authorized and unissued common stock would be increased by 1,694,633 shares, which with 12,214 Treasury shares, would bring the total available for distribution to 1,706,850 no par value shares.

The option to the bondholders would offer in return for each \$100 of principal sum: (1) one share of first preferred stock and fifteen shares of common; or (2) fifty dollars in cash, and half a share of second preferred stock.

Governor H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, who attended the hearing, said: "I am gratified at the progress made, and I express special pleasure at the fact that the committee did not recommend liquidation."

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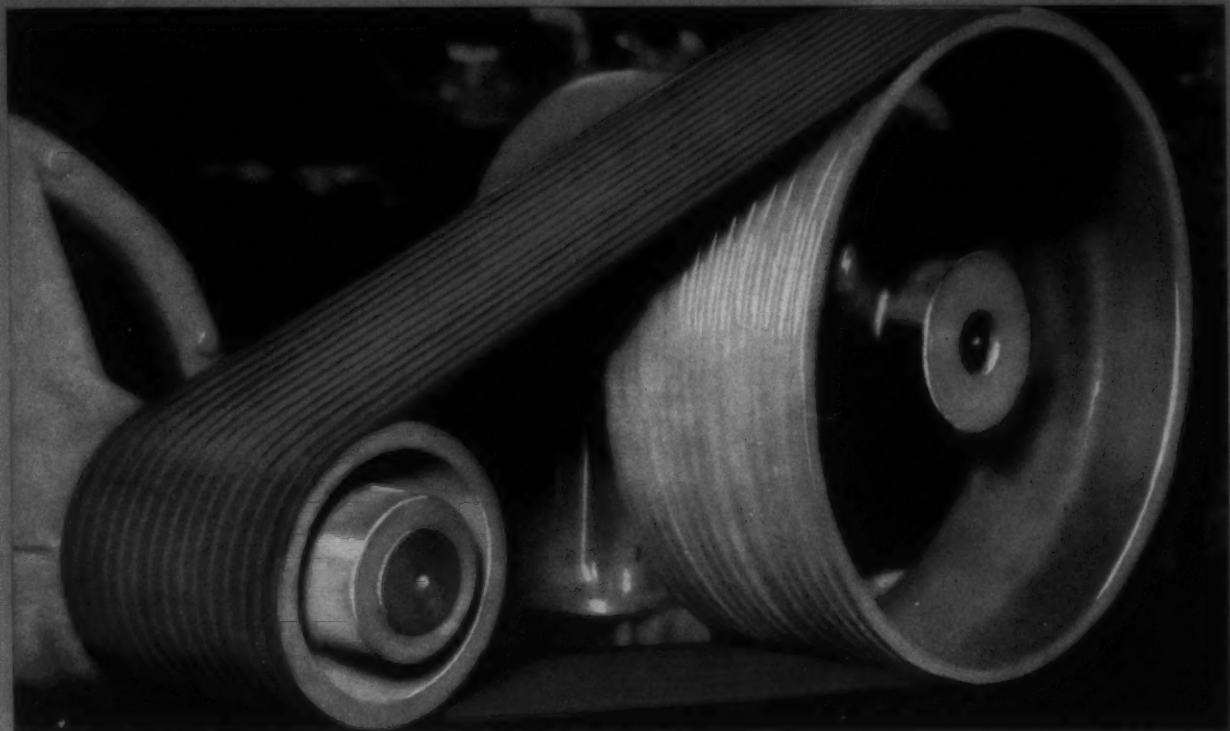
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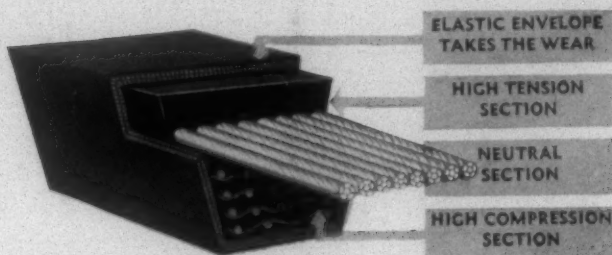
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